

title: Rigil Testnet description: All the relevant information you need to interact with Rigil

```
import RPCButton from '@site/src/components/RPCButton/index'; import List from '@site/src/components/List/List.tsx';
```

The [SUAVE Rigil Testnet](#) is live and public:

- [Block Explorer](#)
- [Faucet](#)
- [EthStats](#)
- [Technical Docs](#)
- chainId: 16813125
- Rigit Kettle Address: 0x034938669959c866713c33669ca118e774a30a0e5
- Localhost Kettle Address: 0xb5feafbdd752ad52afb7e1bd2e40432a485bbb7f

We have RPC nodes you can connect to:

RPC Key Differences

In order to keep some data in transactions confidential, SUAVE JSON-RPC extends the usual Ethereum JSOPN-RPC methods. Some methods in the `eth_` namespace are overloaded to support confidential compute requests.

1. eth_sendRawTransaction

Creates a new message call transaction or a contract creation for any signed `ConfidentialComputeRequest`.

1. eth_call

Executes a new message call immediately without creating a transaction on the block chain. It follows the same format as the default `eth_call` with two extra parameters:

- **isConfidential**: Set to true to execute as a confidential request and access the [MEVM](#) methods.
- **ExecutionAddress**: address - (optional) The execution address that performs the execution.
- **eth kettleAddress**

Returns the list of available addresses in the Kettle to execute the confidential compute request.

Testing the RPC

The easiest way to test your connection to an RPC endpoint is via a simple curl command.

Remote curl request

```
bash curl -X POST \-H "Content-Type: application/json" \--data '{"jsonrpc":"2.0","method":"eth_kettleAddress","params":[],"id":1}' \https://rpc.rigil.suave.flashbots.net
```

Local curl request

```
'''bash curl -X POST \ -H "Content-Type: application/json" \ --data '{"jsonrpc":"2.0","method":"eth_kettleAddress","params":[],"id":1}' \ http://localhost:8545
```

Expected Response
<p>1. The student will be able to identify the components of a cell and explain their functions.</p> <p>2. The student will be able to describe the process of photosynthesis and its importance to life on Earth.</p> <p>3. The student will be able to explain the relationship between DNA and proteins, and how they interact to control cellular processes.</p> <p>4. The student will be able to describe the process of cell division and its role in growth and development.</p> <p>5. The student will be able to explain the importance of the immune system and how it defends the body against disease.</p>

If your connection is working properly you should get a response such as:

```
JSON {"jsonrpc":"2.0","result":"0x30870","id":1}
```

Note that the only difference between these two is the URL at the end of the curl request.

SUAVE Transactions

The example above follows the [exact same API interface](#) as the original go-ethereum client. However, if we grab a random transaction hash from the [Rigil Explorer](#), we can see the core difference with the SUAVE Rigil RPC: a new SUAVE transaction type.

Remote curl request

```
bash curl -X POST -H "Content-Type: application/json" --data '{"jsonrpc": "2.0", "method": "eth_getTransactionByHash", "params": [ "0x294b510e4fd257dec3d27b051f157489446c38828f5f6b8d8c194797c6ddaab" ], "id": 1 }' \
https://rpc.rigit.suave.flashbots.net
```

Response

[illegible]

This response has a couple fields that aren't in your traditional Ethereum transaction type, namely:

- confidentialComputeResult
- executionNode
- requestRecord

To dive deeper into these differences checkout the [SUAVE chain specs](#).